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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole

13 to 20 April 1987, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting (agenda item 1)

The formal opening of the eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole will take place at Africa Hall, Addis Ababa on Monday, 13 April 1987 at 4:00 p.m.

2. Election of officers (agenda item 2)

In accordance with rules 14 and 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole will elect from among the representatives of member States, a chairman, a first vice-chairman, a second vice-chairman and a rapporteur. The outgoing officers of the meeting will remain in office until the election of their successors. They are eligible for re-election.

3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (agenda item 3)

The meeting will adopt its agenda and establish the procedure for the conduct of its business (doc. E/ECA/TPCW.8/1/Rev.2).

4. Review and appraisal of the economic situation in Africa in 1985-1986 (agenda item 4)

(a) Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1985-1986 /agenda item 4(a)/

The Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa provides an analysis of the economic trends and situation in the two years preceding the meeting of the Conference of Ministers as well as a projection for the current year. The Survey therefore analyses the main features of the conditions prevalent in the years 1985 and 1986, at the regional level, taking account as much as possible

and where relevant of conditions existing at the country and subregional levels. Since all information is not yet in for the year 1986, figures given for that year are still provisional estimates while those of 1985 are more definitive. For the year 1987 projections are provided for the main economic aggregates at the regional and subregional levels.

The Survey shows that the slight recovery of African economies realized in 1985 was not sustained in 1986. Total regional output grew by 1.2 per cent as against 3 per cent in 1985. The lower rate of growth in 1986 was largely attributable to a particularly unfavourable international economic environment for developing Africa. Agriculture had another favourable year with value added in the sector rising by 2.2 per cent. Prospects for 1987 will depend to a great extent on efforts made by member States to steer their economies back to a more sustainable growth path. On the external front, the demand for and the prices of oil and other primary commodities of export interest to Africa as well as donors' position with regard to debt rescheduling and the provision of additional resources will be equally crucial (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/3 and E/ECA/CM.13/3/Summary).

(c) ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa, 1987 /agenda item 4(b)/

The ECA/ADB Economic report is an annual publication started in 1984 in which the ECA secretariat and the African Development Bank jointly review current trends in African economies and critically examine specific and topical issues in the African development scene. This year's report focuses on the mobilization of resources within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/4 and E/ECA/CM.13/4/Summary).

5. Progress in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 (agenda item 5)

The review and appraisal of the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER presented under this agenda item is based on a questionnaire which was designed by the secretariat and sent to member States. The review shows that the majority of countries in the region have initiated the reform measures proposed in the two programmes and have also begun to put in place the necessary mechanisms for implementing the programmes (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/5 and E/ECA/CM.13/5/Summary).

6. The situation of food and agriculture in Africa (agenda item 6)

(a) Report on the implementation of the food and agriculture aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action /agenda item 6(a)/

Under this agenda item the implementation of the food and agriculture aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action is discussed. Despite encouraging

efforts made by some African countries to implement the LPA in the food and agriculture sector over the period 1980-1985, available evidence suggests that the Plan remained largely unimplemented. Even in those countries which strove to implement the Plan, there seems to be no concrete indication confirming that this emanated from a conscious effort designed to achieve the Plan's targets. While the countries had an apparent desire to execute the Plan, this was not translated into realities owing to a number of constraints. These included poor infrastructure; scarcity of skilled manpower; absence of suitable policies, inappropriate agricultural practices; growing emphasis on narrow, national interests; rising demographic pressure; inexistence of clearly defined LPA-related targets; inhospitable, external economic setting; unfavourable aid environment; and preoccupation with emergencies. It is, therefore, recommended that the countries review critically their past activities, identify areas of weakness and map out a new strategy to attain the Plan's objectives with a focus on the key subsectors stressed in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER), 1986-1990 (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/6 and E/ECA/CM.13/6/Summary).

(b) Report on policy measures and institutions for improved forest conservation, management and development in Africa [agenda item 6(b)]

The main findings of the paper are: (i) fuelwood consumption and shifting cultivation are the main causes of the Miombo forests disappearance in the subregion. For example, curing tobacco in the Tabora Region, Tanzania requires 2.4 million m3 of Miombo wood resources, and similar amounts are required in the other countries. It is thus recommended that a "Tree planting fund and forest management plan", financed basically by the consumers of fuelwood for tobacco curing, should be established in these zones; (ii) Miombo forest inventories are also required in the endangered zones e.g. in Tabora and Luapula provinces of Tanzania and Zambia respectively; (iii) the need to carry out a general plan to change the present shifting cultivation systems into a permanent agriculture, by promoting rural extension and permanent trials are among other activities needed; (iv) with regard to forest fires, and owing to the damage they cause in this zone, it is suggested that ECA should declare 1988, the year of combating forest fires in Africa; (v) on manpower, the paper suggests the preparation of a subregional survey on forest staff and manpower requirements, especially those concerned with the conservation and development of the Miombo genetic resources; (vi) the paper, apart from suggesting that the study be extended to the rest of the countries of the subregion, underlines the need to update the forestry policies of the subregion, in particular it stresses the need to increase the level of investment in this ecosystem by about 15-20 per cent annually; (vii) the paper concludes by recommending the incorporation of the findings of the study into the FAO's Tropical Forestry Action Plan, in an effort to collaborate with FAO in carrying out specific programmes to preserve and invigorate this ecosystem at the subregional level (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/7 and E/ECA/CM.13/7/Summary).

(c) Report on a survey of agricultural research and programmes for livestock development in the African region /agenda item 6(c)/

Although livestock plays an important role in the economies of most African countries, past development efforts have not been commensurate with the magnitude of the problem and its potential. In the past, Africa has been increasingly dependent on imports which grew at an annual rate of 16 per cent between 1975 and 1984. Policy inadequacies are at the heart of this problem. Government interventions tended to hamper the self-reliant and independent capability of traditional producers and merchants.

Since animals and their owners cross national boundaries and diseases do not honour political boundaries effective multinational co-operation and co-ordination is necessary. If measures are not adopted to improve productivity, trade deficits are expected to grow to $US5 billion and 25 billion by 1990 and 2000 respectively. Recommendations are made with respect to needed improvement in government policies and planning (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/2 and E/ECA/CM.13/2/Summary).

(d) Report on the implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the Lusaka-based PULIOC subregion /agenda item 6(d)/

The report discusses the main objectives of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) which are the eradication of rural poverty as well as nutritional education and health improvement. Despite various problems, progress has been registered in areas such as access to land and other natural resources. However, in depth analysis shows the existence of gross inequalities especially in the distribution of resources such as land and water, and in education and health facilities between urban and rural areas. The report recommends that governments should once again rededicate themselves to the ideals and principles of WCARRD as well as the Lagos Plan of Action (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/3 and E/ECA/CM.13/3/Summary).

(e) International Year for the Mobilization of Financial and Technological Resources to Increase Food and Agricultural Production in Africa /agenda item 6(e)/

The proposals in this document regarding an international year devoted to the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa underscore the importance of agricultural research and training in the development of appropriate technology for food and agriculture and call for a substantial increase in investments in research on a sustained basis. Within the context of AFPC the future financial requirements of African agricultural research systems from both domestic and external sources are estimated at $1.2 to $2.3 billion annually. The readiness and ability to mobilize this quantum of resources is part of the commitment which African countries and the international community have made in AFPER and UN-PAAERD (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/10 and E/ECA/CM.13/10/Summary).

(f) Report on measures taken by the African countries to reduce food losses over the period 1975 1985 /agenda item 6(f)/

During the period 1975 to 1985 many African countries and international organizations implemented programmes aimed at reducing post harvest food losses in response to the resolution by the United Nations General Assembly calling for a reduction of these losses by 50 per cent by the year 1985. However, it is uncertain whether the target of a 50 per cent reduction has been achieved. What is known is that a great deal of information has been gathered on the nature, magnitude and causes of post harvest food losses. New post harvest technologies and the wealth of information now available to continue the fight to increase food supplies and availability through the reduction or even prevention of the occurence of post harvest food losses (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/11 and E/ECA/CM.13/11/Summary).

(g) Report on a comparative study and analysis of ongoing food security programmes /agenda item 6(g)/

The concept of world food security with its objective of ensuring that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food they need has been accorded high priority by African countries and donors alike. However, certain issues call for consideration if true food security is to be achieved in the continent: African countries need to give more consideration to the problem of access to food supplies for low-income rural and urban groups in their food security programmes; efforts to improve food security should concentrate not only on cereals and grains but also on the non-cereal basic food-stuffs such as roots and tubers, oilseeds and pulses and plantains. And although national preparedness has improved, very few countries are ready to cope with future food shortages. African countries and international donor agencies are therefore urged to take these issues into account when evaluating past efforts in search of food security and in formulating and implementing future food and preparedness plans (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/12 and E/ECA/CM.13/12/Summary).

(h) Land-use policies and farming systems: The case of Somalia and the Sudan /agenda item 6(h)/

It is becoming increasingly recognized that for sustainable and long-term agricultural productivity in Africa, rational utilization of the basic agricultural resource base (land, water, etc.) holds the key to Africa's future development. In this context, the paper raises a number of issues relating to the rational utilization of land resource base including its sound planning, management and conservation. Governments are, therefore, urged to adopt sound land and soil resources use policies (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/13 and E/ECA/CM.13/13/Summary).

7. Natural resources and energy (agenda item 7)

(a) River basin development in Africa /agenda item 7(a)/

Under this agenda sub-item the meeting will have before it a report which deals with the utilization of international river and lake basin organizations as focal points for promoting sub-regional integrated socio economic development in Africa within the framework of the UNDP Fourth Cycle Regional Programme (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/14 and E/ECA/CM.13/14/Summary).

(b) Review of the situation with regard to the development of water resources in the drought-stricken countries of the African region /agenda item 7(b)/

The report reviews the situation with regard to the development of water resources in the drought-stricken countries of the African region. It also discusses short- and medium-term frameworks for action at the national and international levels (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/15 and E/ECA/CM.13/15/Summary).

(c) Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Socio-economic and Policy Aspects of Water Resources Management in Africa /agenda item 7(c)/

Under this agenda sub-item the meeting will have before it a report of the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Socio-economic and Policy Aspects of Water Resources Management in Africa held in Addis Ababa in June, 1986. It contains certain recommendations affecting the direction of the secretariat's activities in the field of water resources (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/16 and E/ECA/CM.13/16/Summary).

(d) Report of the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa /agenda item 7(d)/

The meeting will have before it the report of the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa held in Addis Ababa in November 1986. The report stresses the urgent need for resolute actions towards strengthening existing cartographic infrastructure and establishing them where they do not exist as well as orienting and integrating cartographic projects into national development strategies including actively playing their roles in monitoring the resurgency of natural factors that sparked off the current economic crisis in Africa (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/17 and E/ECA/CM.13/17/Summary).

(e) Report on the impact of the commemoration of 1986 as the Year of Cartography and Remote Sensing in Africa /agenda item 7(e)/

The report outlines the activities undertaken at regional and national levels for the commemoration of 1986 as the "Year of Cartography in Africa".

It also highlights some of the difficulties which called for the extension of the Year to April 1987 (doc. E/LCA/CM.13/18 and E/ECA/CM.13/18/Summary).

(f) Report of the Regional Consultative Meeting on the Mobilization of Financial Resources for the Development of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in Africa /agenda item 7(f)/

The report shows that the consumption of fuelwood in Africa has increased in rural as well as urban areas and that the consumption of charcoal was increasing even faster. This has had detrimental effects on fuelwood supply and attendant environmental consequences. The development and utilization new and renewable sources of energy in Africa may offer a partial solution to the energy problem in the majority of African countries. The report recommends, inter alia that African countries should seek ways and means for the effective utilization of other alternative sources of energy such as solar energy and biogas (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/19 and E/ECA/CM.13/19/Summary).

8. Industrial development in Africa (agenda item 8)

(a) Report of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry /agenda item 8(a)/

The eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry was held in Bujumbura, Burundi in September 1986. The report provides the main decisions taken by the Ministers (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/20 and E/ECA/CM.13/20/Summary).

(b) Problems and constraints for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa /agenda item 8(b)/

The document to be presented under this item shows that little progress has been made in the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Three main factors are responsible, viz. (i) the lack of concrete commitment on the part of African countries to the IDDA programme especially its multi-national and subregional components; (ii) the lack of external financial and technical support from the donor community especially the developed countries; and (iii) the difficulties facing the ECA secretariat in providing the necessary support to member States because of lack of adequate resources (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/21 and E/ECA/CM.13/21/Summary).

(c) Report on preparations for UNIDO II /agenda item 8(c)/

The document presented under this item provides a brief on activities underway in Africa which will culminate in the holding of an extraordinary session in September 1987 of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry preparatory to the second General Conference of UNIDO scheduled to take place in November 1987 (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/22).

9. Transport and Communications in Africa (agenda item 9)

(a) United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: Progress report on the second phase programme /agenda item 9(a)/

The report provides a general review of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA) programme as well as specific details on the overall implementation of the programme from the beginning of the second phase in 1984 up to the end of 1986. A substantial section of the report is devoted to the analysis of the implementation of the programme on a mode-by-mode basis. The report also contains a brief review of the extent of international support and co-operation for the programme as well as a review of developments of significance to the programme (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/23 and E/ECA/CM.13/23/Summary).

(b) ECA/UNDP/IBRD transport study for Africa, south of the Sahara /agenda item 9(b)/

The document is a report on a major review of transport policy in sub-Saharan Africa which the World Bank in collaboration with the ECA secretariat is undertaking (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/24 and E/ECA/CM.13/24/Summary).

(c) Priority transport and communications programme for land-locked African countries /agenda item 9(c)/

The priority transport and communications programme for land-locked African countries was prepared by the ECA secretariat in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The programme concentrates on the improvement of key transit corridors which provide access to land-locked countries (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/49 and E/ECA/CM.13/49/Summary).

10. Promotion of economic co-operation and integration (agenda item 10)

(a) Reports from the MULPOCs' Councils of Ministers /agenda item 10(a)/

Under this agenda item the meeting will consider the reports of the 1987 meetings of the policy organs of the Lusaka-, Gisenyi-, Yaounde-, Niamey- and Tangier-based MULPOCs.(doc. E/ECA/CM.13/25 and E/ECA/CM.13/25/Summary).

(b) Progress report on preparations for the UNDP Fourth Cycle Regional Programme for Africa /agenda item 10(b)/

The report covers activities undertaken by the ECA secretariat and UNDP on the formulation of project proposals for consideration for funding from

the resources of the fourth Cycle Regional Indicative Planning Figure for Africa (1987-1991) (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/26).

(c) Request for assistance for the organization of a syrposiur on grassroot development /agenda item 10(c)/

A document prepared by the Government of the Niger will be presented in which the Government of the Niger is inviting international collaboration and participation in the holding of a symrosiur on grassroot development to be held in 1987 (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/52).

11. Issues on social development in Africa (agenda item 11)

(a) Implementation in Africa of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against women /agenda item 11(a)/

The document presented is an assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against women which came into force on 3 September 1981 and which has been ratified by 21 African member States. The study indicates that there are great variations in women's legal status and despite improvements in the situation of African women during the last decade much remains to be done. Full equality and non-discrimination are yet to be achieved in employment, education policies and economic status (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/27 and E/ECA/CM.13/27/Summary).

(b) Establishment of an African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders /agenda item 11(b)/

The document provides a brief description of activities undertaken by the ECA secretariat in collaboration with the secretariat of OAU and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) on the establishment of a United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. It also relates to issues discussed by the meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts on the establishment of the Institute (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/28).

(c) Culture and development in Africa - Agenda item proposed by OAU secretariat /agenda item 11(c)/

Under this agenda sub-item the OAU secretariat will present a document entitled 'Culture and development in Africa' in which the cultural dimensions of the Lagos Plan of Action are examined (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/50).

12. Development of environmental capabilities in Africa (agenda item 12)

(a) Progress report on the establishment of an African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) /agenda item 12(a)/

Under this agenda sub-item the meeting will consider the progress made on the establishment of the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development. The report contains the proposed draft constitution of ACMAD and covers the consultations held with potential host countries for the Centre; the implementation of ECA resolution 540 (XX) on World Meteorological Organization (WMO) regional telecommunication system as a supporting feature for ACMAD and recommendations made on ACMAD by ECA and WMO intergovernmental bodies (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/29 and E/ECA/CM.13/29/Add.1).

(b) Drought and desertification in Africa /agenda item 12(b)/

Under this agenda sub-item the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) will present a document on drought and desertification in Africa (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/53).

(c) Report on the International Scientific Conference on the Lake Nyos Disaster /agenda item 12(c)/

In accordance with the request made by the Conference of Ministers at its second extraordinary session, the secretariat will report on the International Scientific Conference on the causes of the Lake Nyos disaster held in Yaounde, Cameroon, 16-22 March 1987 (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/34).

13. Trade and development: "Addis Ababa Declaration" of African Ministers responsible for trade preparatory to UNCTAD VII (agenda item 13)

The Conference of African Ministers responsible for trade and development preparatory to UNCTAD VII met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 1987 with the specific objective of preparing an African position with regard to the provisional agenda of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as requested by the eighth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade. The Conference adopted the 'Addis Ababa Declaration' of African Ministers responsible for trade and development preparatory to UNCTAD VII (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/47 and E/ECA/CM.13/47/Summary).

14. Reports from the subsidiary organs of the Commission (agenda item 14)

(a) Report on the second meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks on the African Monetary Fund /agenda item 14(a)/

The meeting will have before it a report on the second meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks on the African Monetary Fund which took place in Libreville in June 1986. The report contains a resume of main issues discussed by the Conference concerning the establishment of the African Monetary Fund and the organization of the proposed International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/30).

(b) Report of the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the African Least Developed Countries /agenda item 14(b)/

Under this agenda sub-item the meeting will have before it the report of the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 9-11 April 1987. The report with the amendments of the Committee if any will be submitted to the Conference of African Ministers of LDCs to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 21-22 April 1987 (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/31 and E/ECA/CM.13/31/Summary).

(c) Report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions /agenda item 14(c)/

In accordance with resolution 541 (XVII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers, the Committee will have before it the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions held in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 24-27 January 1987 (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/32 and E/ECA/CM.13/32/Summary).

(d) Report of the fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment /agenda item 14(d)/

Under this agenda sub-item, the Committee will have before it the report of the fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment held in Addis Ababa in February 1987. The report deals with various activities on human settlements and environment as carried out by the secretariat (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/33 and E/ECA/CM.13/33/Summary).

(e) Report of the third meeting of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa and the Harare Statement on the Role of Africa's Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa's Economic Recovery and Development /agenda item 14(e)/

The third meeting of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa was held in Harare, Zimbabwe in January 1987. The Conference discussed not only the chosen theme of the Conference "The future of Higher Education in Africa and Africa's Long-term Development Problems, 1988-2008" but also considered the new priority measures for recovery and development and defined its role in facilitating the implementation of these measures in the short and medium terms. The Conference adopted the 'Harare Statement on the Role of Africa's Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa's Economic Recovery and Development' which is attached as annex I to the report (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/48 and E/ECA/CM.13/48/Summary).

(f) Report of the ninth meeting of the Joint ECA/OAU Conference of African Ministers of Trade /agenda item 14(f)/

The ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 1987. The Conference dealt specifically with issues relating to the contribution of domestic and intra-African trade to Africa's economic growth and development: Problems of land-locked African countries and prospects for transit trade; market research, trade information and trade promotion; major developments in Africa's international trade relations; and the impact of the activities of transnational corporations on Africa's trade. It also considered reports on the fourth and preparation for the fifth all-Africa trade fairs as well as the activities of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO) before formally endorsing the region's submission to the sixth Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 preparatory to the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/35 and E/ECA/CM.13/35/Summary).

(g) Report of the eighth meeting of the African Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in the Development Process /agenda item 14(g)/

The eighth meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in the Development Process met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in April 1987. The Committee discussed the activities of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee (ARCC) and the ECA Women's programme in general for the period 1986-1987. The Committee's views on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women is also reflected in the report. Concern expressed on the future of

women's projects specially in the MULPOCs under the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle is also contained in the report with appropriate recommendations to governments and UNDP (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/36 and E/ECA/CM.13/36/Summary).

(h) Report of the third meeting of the Regional Technical Committee for the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) /agenda item 14(h)/

The Regional Technical Committee for PADIS after concluding its second meeting to be held on 15 and 16 April 1987 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, will submit its report to the eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW). Its report will contain, among other things, an appraisal of the progress that has been made in the implementation of the PADIS programme, the report on the financing of PADIS PADIS strategies for the period 1987-1991 and work plan for 1987 1988, as well as a number of recommendations on substantive issues that require the attention of the Conference of Ministers (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/37 and E/ECA/CM.13/37/Summary).

15. Follow up on resolutions of the Commission and resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and General Assembly that are interest to Africa (agenda item 15)

(a) Follow up action on relevant resolutions adopted by the twenty-first session of the Commission and the twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers /agenda item 15(a)/

For the purpose of apprising themselves of the various actions taken by the secretariat in the implementation of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of Ministers at its twelfth meeting, representatives will have before them document E/ECA/CM.13/46.

(b) Resolutions adopted by ECOSOC at its second session of 1986 and by the General Assembly at its forty-first session in the economic and social sectors that are of interest to Africa /agenda item 15(b)/

Under this agenda sub-item, the meeting will be briefed on various resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty first session including those recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 on the basis of the report and recommendations of the Conference of Ministers at its twelfth meeting held in Yaounde Cameroon from 17 to 21 April 1986. The relevant document will also highlight other resolutions and decisions emanating from the forty-first session of the General Assembly which are of concern to the African region (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/38).

(c) In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields: Decision 1987/112 adopted by ECOSOC at its fourth meeting on 6 February 1987. A note by the secretariat /agenda item 15(c)/

One of the fundamental issues addressed by the Group of High level Intergovernmental Experts set up by the General Assembly in 1985 to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations was for a careful and in-depth study of the intergovernmental structures in the economic and social fields to be undertaken. ECOSOC, to which the responsibility for this study was entrusted by its decision 1987/112, established a Special Commission for this study and requested all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in the economic and social sectors and all subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC, to submit to this Special Commission within 30 days of the conclusion of their next sessions, their views and proposals regarding their functioning and that of their subsidiary machinery. The document on this subject has been prepared by the secretariat to assist the Commission formulate its views and proposals for submission to the Special Commission of ECOSOC (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/34).

16. Programme of work and priorities of the Commission (agenda item 16)

(a) Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1986-1987 /agenda item 16(a)/

The secretariat will present a report on the implementation during 1986 of the programme of work and priorities 1986-1987. The report highlights the impact of the United Nations financial crisis on the implementation of work programmes and priorities. Implementation rates are provided by programme and all the factors affecting the implementation of each programme are reviewed (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/39).

(b) Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989 /agenda item 16(b)/

Under this agenda item, the secretariat will present a document which contains the proposals for the work programme and priorities for the period 1988 1989. The proposals have been formulated on the basis of the Lagos Plan of Action, Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, the United Nations Programme of Action, and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women as well as other resolutions and legislative mandates of the Commission. The main purpose of submitting this document to the Committee is to enable member States to make comments on the proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989 prior to its consideration by the Committee for Programme Co-ordination (CPC) (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/40).

(c) Proposed Medium-term Plan for the period 1990-1995 /agenda item 16(c)/

Under this item the Committee will have before it a document which contains proposals for the Medium term Plan for the period 1990-1995. The Medium-term Plan indicates broad proposals which will later form the basis for the preparation of biennial work programmes for the biennia 1990-1991, 1992-1993 and 1994-1995. It has been formulated on the basis of the Lagos Plan of Action, Africa's Priority Programme, the United Nations Programme of Action, the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for Population and the Nairobi strategies for the Advancement of Women and other legislative mandates of the Commission. The Medium-term Plan for the period 1990-1995 is being presented for the review and approval of the Conference of Ministers (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/41).

17. Technical co-operation between UNDP and the regional economic commissions: ECA Report prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) (agenda item 17)

Under this agenda item a representative of the Joint Inspection Unit will present a report on the technical co-operation between UNDP and ECA. The report focuses on the programming and implementation of the regional projects (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/51).

18. Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (agenda iter 18)

(a) Progress report on the utilization of pledges for 1985 and 1986 /agenda item 18(a)/

The report summarizes the status of the pledged contributions made to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) from 1977 to 1986. It includes collections made and unpaid contributions as at 31 December 1986, and a brief on ongoing projects being executed under the general and specific funds (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/42).

(b) Programme of work and complementary resources required for the biennium 1988-1989 /agenda item 13(b)/

The paper provides information on the status of resources required for technical co-operation projects and the role of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. States members of the Commission and of the United Nations as well as other donor countries and multi-lateral and bilateral funding agencies are urged to pledge generously to the Fund, in the spirit of international co operation (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/43).

19. Staff and administrative questions (agenda item 19)

In response to resolution 242 (XI) of 23 February 1973 and a number of subsequent decisions relating to personnel and administrative questions which requested the Executive Secretary to provide biennial reports on issues of general administration and personnel management of interest to member States, a report which covers action taken and progress in implementing policy directives on ECA staff, Africanization activities, career development, training, financial resources availability will be presented to the Conference by the secretariat (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/44).

20. Preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of ECA - theme and programme of observance (agenda item 20)

In April 1980 the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) will have been in existence for 30 years. Although fitting celebrations were organized at various points in the history of ECA, namely in 1969 for its tenth anniversary, in 1979 for its twenty-first anniversary and in 1983 for its twenty-fifth anniversary, it will be proper to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Commission, the first African international organization to cover the entire continent. The document contains information on the theme and activities proposed for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of ECA (doc. E/ECA/CM.13/45).

21. Other business (agenda item 21)

Under this agenda item any other matters which delegations may wish to raise will be considered.

22. Date and venue of the ninth meeting of TEPCOW (agenda item 22)

Under this agenda item the meeting may wish to suggest the dates and venue and other matters relating to the next meeting which will be the ninth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.

23. Adoption of the report and draft resolutions for submission to the Conference of Ministers (agenda item 23)

The meeting will examine and adopt the report together with draft resolutions for consideration by the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

24. Closure of the meeting (agenda item 24)

After the adoption of the report and draft resolutions the meeting will be declared closed.